Spreading of fish disease in India

3311. SHRI SOM PAL:
DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-report published in the 'Economic Times' of 23rd July, 1992 that the dreaded fish disease known as epizootic ulcerative syndrome has spread to India in epidemic form;

(b) if so, what concrete steps have been taken or contemplated to check this disease;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of our consignments exported to other countries have been rejected as they were found to be contaminated, if so, what are the details thereof and what is being done to ensure non-repetition of such things;

(d) whether it is a fact that scientists at the Central Institute of Fresh Aquaculture (CIFA) at Bhubaneshwar have developed an effective indegenous remedy to prevent the syndrome; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof and what is being done to produce the medicine on commercial scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government is aware of the incidence of fish disease known as epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS) ever since its first occurrance in 1988 in the Eastern part of India;

(b) Some of the important steps Government have taken to check the disease even before the publication of the news reports in 'Economic Times' of 23rd July, 1992 are:—

(i) Circulars with guidelines indication symptoms of disease, biological changes that occur in the diseased fish and remedial measures therefor, were issued as a forwarning even before the appearance of the disease in May 1988 (disease appearance was first recorded in post monsoon of 1988 in Tripura);

(ii) A Regional Project sponsored by FAO|Network of Aquaculture Centre for Asia (NACA) is under operation in Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore for regional coordination on the problems of this disease;

(iii) Ad-hoc training programme for the technical officers of the States are being carried out by Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture, Bhubaneshwar from time to time to educate them in identifying the symptoms of this disease and also on remedial measures;

(iv) An expert from FAO/NACA visited the affected areas in Tripura, Asam and West Bengal during 1989 at the instance of the Government of India to study the causative factors of the disease and to suggest remedial measures to control|combat the disease;

(v) A National Workshop on EUS at that time known as UDS in fishes was held in March 1900 to discuss various aspects of the disease and steps needed to be taken to control/combat the disease when it occurs. Representatives from the State, Scientists from Research Institutes and official from the Ministry of Agriculture attended this Workshop;

(vi) The Government of India have constituted an Expert Group to monitor the reported fish disease in the country, drawing members from CIFA, CICFRI, National Institute of Viorology, National Institute of Cholera and Communicable diseases, Department of Science and Technology, School of Tropical Medicines, besides the State Governments of West Bengal, Uttar

Pradesh and Bihar under the Chairmanship of Fisheries Development Commissioner of this Ministry. The Member Secretary of this Committee is the Deputy Commissioner Inland Fisheries.

(c) No, Sir. No consignment has been reported to be rejected due to disease.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. CIFA has developed a chemical compound which acts very effectively as a curative measure against Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS) in fishes, when applied in the affected ponds at a single doze of 0.01 p.p.m. The cost on application of this compound in a pond of 1 ha. area with one meter depth of water is Rs. 260/-. The use of this chemical compound is being popularised amongst fish farmers for the preparation of the compound by themselves.

शुष्क खेती के संबध में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा अध्ययन

3312. **श्री राम नरेश यादव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने शुष्क खेती, विशेषकर दलहन और तिलहन, के संबध में कोई विशेष अध्ययन किया है ; यदि हां, तो उपज के आधार पर दलहन और तिलहन की कितनी उपजातियां विकसित की गई हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त उपजातियों को किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिए की गई व्यवस्थाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० सी० लेंका) : (क) बारानी खेती के लिए उपयुक्त किस्में तैयार करने के लिए भा० कृ० अनु० परिषद के अनुसंधान प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप बारानी खेती वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए दलहनी फसलों की 9 किस्में और तिलहनी फसलों की 22 किस्में विकसित की गयी हैं ।

(ख) अग्रपंक्ति के प्रदर्शनों, प्रयोग शाला से खेत तक कार्यक्रमों, व्यावहारिक अनुसन्धान प्रायोजनाओं और खेतों पर किये गये परीक्षणों के द्वारा भा० कृ० अनु० परिषद संस्थानों के वैज्ञानिकों और राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा परखी गयी किस्मों (प्रजातियों) को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है ।

National Cooperative Policy

3313. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed a National Cooperative Policy aimed at removing structural weaknesses and regional imbalances in the cooperative structure;

(b) if so, the details of the strategy for revitalisation and whether the recommendations of Agricultural Credit Review Committee would be implemented; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The strategies for revitalisation of cooperatives are:

(i) formulation of a National Cooperative Policy;

(ii) reformation of Cooperative Law on the line of Model Cooperative Act;

(iii) strengthening the federal cooperatives in relation to their affiliates;

(iv) development of a cooperative system to enable cooperatives to help rural poor and tribals; and

(v) operationalisation of the recommendations of the Agricultural Credit Review Committee (ACRC). Some recommendations of the ACRC have already been implemented. These relate to initiation of a Business Development Planning (BDP) Programme for Primary cooperative societies, pre-